CHAPTER VIII—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce

General

973. The policy of the Government has been one of encouraging and promoting industrial activities in the State. The availability in abundance of raw materials and electric power supply have largely facilitated the establishment and development of a number of large scale, medium sized and small scale industries in the State. In addition to owning and managing several major industrial concerns, the Government also encouraged the floatation of some industrial undertakings on a joint stock basis by granting several facilities and concessions in the shape of subscription to the share capital, grant of land, water, electric power, etc., at concessional rates. The Department also continued to encourage and promote industrial activities by rendering technical assistance and advice.

974. In the case of Government. Industrial concerns special attention was paid to implement several expansion schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and also to improve the production and sales of the products manufactured.

975. Government constituted the State Industries Development Council to collect all relevant particulars on a systematic basis by conducting brief surveys on the industrial potentialities for formulating schemes in the Third Five Year Plan.

Industrial and Commercial Conditions

976. The Industrial and Commercial conditions, however, received a set-back towards their expansion and production due to keen competition in the trade and non-availability of some raw materials during the year. The policy of restrictions imposed on the import of certain articles due to foreign exchange difficulties by the Central Government, also caused hardship to the industrialists to some extent. The policy followed by Government in the matter of issue of essentiality certificates was of necessity restrictive on account of foreign exchange considerations. Steps were, however, taken by the Government of India to use the available exchange to the best advantage to maintain as far as possible and practicable the level of internal

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production by allowing import of raw materials and machine parts required by industries either through established importers or through Actual Users licenses. At the same time, Government gave necessary encouragement and fillip to the export of goods so as to keep up the balances of trade.

Industrial Establishments

977. During the year, there were 1,830 (1,585) industrial establishments working in the State, each working on an average of 10 or more workers and the total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,84,966 (1,69,421).

Gold Mining Industry

978. The Gold Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 1,50,781 (1,63,132) fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 4,48,75,000 (Rs. 4,70,83,500), while the Hatti Gold Mines in Raichur District produced 13,303·23 (15,126) fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 40,10,906-43 (Rs. 43,54,513) during the year.

Woollen Mills

979. There were four woollen mills working in the State during the year with 88 looms and 4,012 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece goods manufactured in these mills was 2,148,282 (3,065,039) lbs. valued at Rs. 78,51,514 (Rs. 1,36,73,315).

State Aid to Industries.

980. A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 was disbursed in eight cases and another sum of Rs, seven lakhs was sanctioned as cash credit accommodation to Messrs. Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, out of the budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs sanctioned for the year 1958-59.

981. During the year, a total sum of Rs. 11,97,310-77 was recovered from loanees towards outstanding loan dues. A sum of Rs. 35,502 was recovered from loanees in the integrated areas.

982. A sum of Rs. two lakhs was sanctioned by Government during the year for sanctioning the same to small scale industries in the integrated areas.

Supply of Coal and Coke.

983. The general position of coal/coke remained satisfactory throughout the year. The demand for coal/coke from the small scale consumers was fully met from the stocks of the Government Coal Depots.

984. Recommendations for the release of Iron and Steel materials required by Industrial Undertakings for development and expansion of their undertakings were also made to proper quarters.

Supply of Salt.

985. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year. Under this Scheme, a total quantity of 38,95,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the calendar year 1958 for industrial and civil requirements. The working of the Zonal Scheme was satisfactory during the year.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates to the 'Actual Users'.

986. As many as 733 applications were received during the year from Actual Users in the State for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), accessories, machinery spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial concerns for the manufacture of finished products. These applications were investigated and essentiality certificates issued in deserving cases after examining their half-yearly *bona fide* requirements in terms of the Government of India Import Trade Control Policy.

1. Government Industrial Schools.

Industrial Education.

987. Apart from Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were eleven Government Industrial Schools in the State during the year, imparting training in different crafts such as carpentry, smithy, weaving, carving, painting, etc. The duration of the courses in these industrial schools is two years in each craft and one year of practical training. During the period of training, scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 p.m. were sanctioned to trainees in these industrial schools.

988. At the end of March 1959, there were 560 (476) students undergoing training in these industrial schools and a total sum of Rs. 28, 151-05 (Rs. 29,768) was incurred towards scholarships to these students.

989. The total output and sales in the eleven industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 93,389-91 (Rs. 80,863) and Rs. 99,934-92 (Rs. 84,246), respectively.

2. Private Industrial Schools.

990. (*a*) *S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore.*—As in the previous year, a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to this institute for imparting training in industrial subjects. A total number of 117 students were trained in carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring, during the year.

(*b*) *Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur.*—A monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 165 was given to

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this institution for providing training for artisans in industrial subjects. The number of students on the rolls was 22. The value of production and sales during the year was Rs. 21,000 and the value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 23,000.

3. Home Industries Institutions.

991. There were 110 Home Industries Institutions located in different parts of the State imparting training to ladies in several crafts such as tailoring, mat weaving, cloth printing, rattan work, embroidery, zari and knitting work. The Department continued to give monthly grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 to these institutions. A sum of Rs. 49,324 was given as grants-in-aid to these institutions during the year out of the total budget allotment of Rs. 50,000.

992. Nearly 2,000 ladies on an average per month were undergoing training in these institutions.

993. Apart from the monthly grants, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 45,360 towards outright grants to be distributed to several Home Industries Institutions for the construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and raw materials, etc., for the development of handicrafts out of the grants of Second Five Year Plan funds.

Conclusion.

994. The Department participated in important industrial fairs and exhibitions both within and outside the State including "INDIA 1958 EXHIBITION" at Delhi. Mysore handicrafts articles such as ivory images, sandalwood articles, inlaid rosewood articles, lacquerware toys, brass images etc., which were displayed at these exhibitions were highly appreciated and had good sales. Further, the Department took steps to encourage export of handicrafts articles to foreign countries. During the year, steps were being taken for the opening of two new emporia, one at Mangalore and the other at Belgaum for display and sale of handicrafts articles. Articles of Government and private institutions were kept at these emporia on consignment account. The other two existing emporia in the State *viz.*, (1) Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore and (2) Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily.

(ii) Working of the Industrial Concerns.

1. Government-Owned Industrial Concerns

995. The more important activities of the several Government-owned Industrial Concerns in the State during the year were :—

1. *Government Soap Factory.*—Under the expansion scheme the erection of the new 50 H. P. Boiler was completed and put into service.

Raw materials to the tune of Rs. 25,84,150 were consumed yielding a base production of 948 tons. The value of articles manufactured was Rs. 31,00,194 and the sales amounted to Rs. 45,53,600.

The production of soap was stepped up to meet the popular demand for Mysore Sandal Soap both in India and in the overseas markets and steps were also taken to explore and develop foreign markets chiefly in Burma, the Persian Gulf, British East Africa and the Federated Malay States.

2. *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.*—The production of Electro Porcelain products under the N.G.K. Exapansion Scheme was gradually stepped up reaching 1,632 tons as against the target of 2,500 tons per annum. The value of processing raw materials consumed amounted to Rs. 4,59,226. Low and High tension insulators in addition to crockery were manufactured. While the value of finished stock on hand was Rs. 27,72,411, the sales amounted to Rs. 7,51,920.

3. *Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*—The workshop continued to cater to the high grade machinery requirements of several Government departments and private concerns as a premier factory of its kind in the State.

The financial position of the factory was as follows :—

1. Production ... Rs. 4,05,056
2. Sales .... Rs. 4,23,767

The factory earned a net profit of Rs. 21,647 during the year.

4. *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—The production of transformers which is the principal product manufactured in the factory reached the figure of 1,20,000

K.V.A. annually which was of the order of 20,000 K.V.A. up to 1950 and 60,000 K.V.A. up to 1956.

Besides the manufacture of line materials, manufacture of surveying mathematical instruments was also undertaken.

The factory is earning a net profit of Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs per year fetching a yearly bonus of two months pay or wages to the employees.

5. *Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.*—The production during the year was 88,255 yards valued at Rs. 12,23,583. The sales amounted to Rs. 11,15,529, yielding a net profit of Rs. 64,431.

6. *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.*—The total number of basin days during the year was 1,14,433·5 (1,05,507·0).

A quantity of 13,54,835 (11,48,994) lbs. of reeling cocoons was purchased during the year at an average price of Rs. 1·52 nP. (Rs. 1·46 nP.) per lb. The production of good silk was 70,632·7 lbs. The production of silk waste was 42,566·6 (32,957) lbs. A quantity of 3,644·7 (3,642) lbs. of silk was twisted and 4,051-10 (2,931) yards of fabrics was produced during the year.

7. *Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga.*—The financial position of both the factories in the aggregate was as follows :—

		Rs.
Value of raw material consumed	...	60,84,100
Value of sandalwood oil production	...	70,16,414
Do sales	...	91,60,162

Both the factories worked satisfactorily during the year.

8. *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—The factory is being developed with up-to-date machinery at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 3,03,000 was spent towards the development scheme.

The production, sales and profits reached peak figures in the factory as noted below :—

			Rs.
Production	...	...	12,68,828
Sales	...	...	12,64,095
Closing stock	...	...	92,705
Net profit	...	...	1,35,041

9. *Government Central Workshop, Mercara.*—The working capital of the workshop was Rs. 2·26 lakhs. The total value of production for the year amounted to Rs. 1·25 (Rs. 0·80) lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1·20 (Rs. 0·91) lakhs.

10. *Mysore Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.*—The installed capacity of this filature was 200 basins. Ninety-six modernised units manufactured at the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, were received and installed dismantling 100 old basins. The average number of basins worked during the year was 143.

A total quantity of 3,18,526 lbs. of cocoons were purchased. The total production of different varieties of raw silk was 17,400.

The quantity of silk sold was 10,151 lbs. The weaving section produced 3,955 yards of handloom fabrics both plain and laced fabrics of modern tastes to suit local demands. Out of this, 2,831 yards were sold at an average of Rs. 9·53 per yard.

11. *Government Silk Filature, Kollegal.*—A total of 7,99,553 lbs. of cocoons was purchased showing an inflow of about 50,000 lbs. of cocoons in excess of previous year. The price of cocoons ranged between Re. 1·00 to Rs. 2·00 per pound. The sale of silk during the year was not satisfactory compared to the previous year.

2. Government Aided Industrial Concerns.

996. (a) *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—During the year, the Company planted 3,369 (2,935) acres with virginia tobacco. The value of green-leaf purchased was Rs. 5,92,752 (Rs. 5,25,188).

A quantity of 16,31,091 (14,51,712) lbs. of cured leaf was obtained; besides this, a quantity of 8,05,422 (12,32,324) lbs. of cured leaf was acquired from the private sector. The total value of tobacco sold during the year was Rs. 19,88,827 (Rs. 20,95,685).

The Tobacco Research Station at Hunsur had been making rapid progress in evolving remedial measures for eradicating common pests, parasites, and diseases, which beset the tobacco crop at several stages.

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A major portion of the crop comprising of top grades was sold to the Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd., Bangalore; of the lower grade, a considerable portion was exported to continental markets on behalf of Messrs. Elia Salzman Tobacco Co., Ltd., London.

(b) *The Mysore Ghrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*— The following figures furnish details of raw materials consumed, articles manufactured and sold :—

1.	Value of raw materials and stores consumed.	Rs. 2,96,180
2.	Value of articles manufactured (Production).	Rs. 4,26,230
3.	Value of sales.	Rs. 4,88,887

(c) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—As many as 825 Radio Wired Chassis, 18,547 Band Switches, 1,60,170 House Service Meters, 2,145 Water Meters and 54,66,624 yards in multiple cores of P.V.C. products were manufactured during the year. The total sales of the articles manufactured in the Company was of the value of Rs. 82,46,874 while the value of closing stock of finished products on hand was Rs. 1,96,814.

(d) *The Mysore Chemical and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore.*— The production of Super Phosphate was stepped up to a considerable extent to meet the increasing demand for phosphatic fertilisers and the annual output reached the figure of 5,000 tons. Production of mixed fertilisers has also been successfully undertaken to meet the increasing demand for this product. The Superphosphate plant has been rigged out to manufacture a maximum output of 10,000 tons per annum.

The total value of production and sales during the year were Rs. 53·73 lakhs and Rs. 31·72 lakhs, respectively. The total sales effected has been the highest on records of the Company.

(e) *The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore.*— The following figures furnish details of production and sales during the year.—

	Production in Gallons	Sales in Gallons
Paints	7,251	7,125
Varnishes	9,029	8,955
Thinners	4,088	4,079

The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,70,500 and the value of stock on hand was Rs. 19,500.

(f) *The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore.*— During the year, 286 tons of vanaspati and 648 tons of refined oil were produced, while the sales were in the order of 316 tons and 669 tons, respectively. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 78,313.

(g) *The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore.*— Lamps of higher wattage required for the Central and State Development Projects were manufactured and supplied. With a view to cater to the demand for the miniature and train lighting and telephone switch lamps, this line of manufacture along with the general service lamps was also concentrated and supplies to Railways Tata Locomotives, Indian Telephone Industries and State Government Road Transport Departments were made during the year.

During the year, 19,38,147 lamps of different varieties valued at Rs. 10,59,675 were manufactured in the concern while the total sales amounted to Rs. 17,77,060. The value of stock on hand was Rs. 2,90,863 at the close of the year.

A scheme for the manufacture of Flourescent Tubes and the development of a Miniature Section was under active consideration and it was proposed to take up this scheme alongside the present manufacture of Incandescent Lamps. Negotiations with some foreign firms for a technical tie-up for the manufacture of Flourescent Tubes were under way.

(iii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

997. The Board of Management was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st April 1958.

998. The output of Steel Hoops, Ferro Silicon, Cast Iron Spun Pipes, Cast Iron Pipes, Cast Iron Plate Sleepers, Steel structures and Acetic Acid were less than the Budget anticipations.

999. The production in the Blast Furnace and Electric Pig Iron Furnaces was satisfactory during the year.

1000. There was a record production of 206·26 metric tons of steel ingots per day in the Open Hearth Furnace

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on the 5th November 1958. There was also a record production of 139·55 metric tons of 3/8" rounds per day in the Rolling Mills on the 18th November 1958. The output of Cast Iron Sleepers and Steel Ingots was the highest on record.

1001. In summing up, it may be stated that budget targets were generally on high side with a view to keep the concerned staff production minded and the overall production achieved by the Works was quite satisfactory.

Sales

1002. The total value of sales made during the year amounted to Rs. 572·98 lakhs as against Rs. 460·96 lakhs for 1957-58 and Rs. 451·40 lakhs for 1956-57.

1003. The financial results of operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 82·00 lakhs after providing Rs. 41·05 lakhs towards Depreciation and Rs. 16·77 lakhs towards interest on Capital. Out of the said net profit, a sum of Rs. 10·51 lakhs was appropriated to Plant Rehabilitation Reserve and a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs towards Amenities Fund.

Supply of essential raw materials.

1004. The position regarding supply of essential raw materials like Fuel, Charcoal, Coal, Coke and Scrap, Ores, Limestone, Clay and Sand was satisfactory during the year. Necessary arrangements were on hand to get high grade Chitradurga Iron ore for manufacture of Low Phosphorus Pig Iron.

Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant

1005. The Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant was inaugurated on 27th April 1958 by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India. Trial operations were continued during the year.

Public Health and Labour Welfare.

1006. The general state of health in the New Town during the year was good. Free medical facilities were continued to be afforded to the employees and their family members in the Works Hospital. All the educational institutions in the Works area continued to work satisfactorily.

1007. Three months' Bonus to the employees out of the profit earned for the year 1957-58 was disbursed on 18th October 1958.

1008. The relationship between the management and employees continued to be quite cordial.

(iv) Cottage Industry, Handicrafts Schemes and Coir Schemes.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

1009. With a view to improve the technique and efficiency of the artisans and to enable them to start industries of their own, Cottage Industries Centres which were mostly of the peripatetic type were maintained by the Department in both Urban and Rural areas of the State for imparting training to these artisans in useful arts and crafts. The duration of training ranges from six months to two years depending on the craft in which the training is given and as a measure of inducement small stipends were also given to the trainees during the period of training.

Working the Cottag Industries Centres.

1010. During the year, there were 72 Cottage Industries Centres in the State and the number of persons undergoing training in these Centres was 801.

1011. The total production and sales of these Centres during the year were Rs. 1,35,615 and Rs. 1,17,445, respectively.

1012. The total expenditure incurred on the several Cottage Industries Centres was Rs. 4,88,686.

HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES

1013. During the year, several Handicrafts Schemes such as training, production and marketing schemes were taken up for implementation in the State. Three Craft Co-operative Societies were also given financial assistance in the shape of loan and grant for the development of Handicrafts and to encourage Craftsmanship. The Handicrafts Schemes and their progress achieved during the year were as follows.

1. *Wooden Toy Industry, Kinhal.*—This is a training centre. Ten candidates were trained during the year on stipend of Rs. 30 each per month.

2. *Embroidery Centre, Bhagyanagar.*—This scheme was continued during the year as a production centre with 30 workers.

3. *Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga.*— The implementation of this scheme was taken up during the year.

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4. *Development of Sandalwood Carving, North Kanara.*— This is a co-operative society. The grant and loan sanctioned to the societies of Kumta, Sirsi and Honnavar were disbursed. Sales of sandalwood products amounted to Rs. 20,100 during the year.

5. *Dyeing and Printing School, Nandanagadda.*— This is a training centre. Fifteen candidates were trained on a stipend of Rs. 25 each per month in the art of dyeing and printing.

6. *Development of Sandalwood Carving, Sagar.*— This is a co-operative society. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was disbursed to the society. The society has partly utilised the grant amount given during the year.

7. *Dolls and Toys making through M.W.C.S., Mangalore.*— Six candidates were trained in dolls and toys making.

8. Tailoring and Garment making through *M.W.C.S., Mangalore.*— An amount of Rs. 3,100 was disbursed to the society and 40 candidates were benefited in the art of tailoring and garment making.

9. *Sculpture Training Centre, Mysore.*— The implementation of the scheme was under consideration of Government.

10. *Training in Soap Stone Industry.*— Five candidates were trained in Soap Stone Carving at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. Candidates were paid stipend of Rs. 100 each per month.

11. *Ratan Craft Centre, Coorg.*— This is a training scheme. The tribals have learnt to prepare Bamboo and Rattan articles of better quality.

12. *Emporia at Mangalore.*— The emporium at Mangalore was started functioning from 22nd February 1959.

13. *Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore.*-Government constituted a Board for the Management of the Emporium which was formerly under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Board took charge of the Emporium from 18th June 1958.

14. *Brass Centre, Nagamangala.*— This is an expansion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000. Nine students were undergoing training under this scheme.

15. *Wool Processing Centre, Vinumangala.*—This is the scheme at Vinumangala established jointly by the Madras and Mysore Governments with the assistance from the Government of India. The total expenditure incurred so far up to end of March 1959 by the Government of Madras on this scheme was Rs. 6,13,981-57.

1014. Besides the implementation of the above schemes, the Department has celebrated the 4th Handicraft Week throughout the State during the month of December 1958. The State Handicrafts Advisory Board was also inaugurated during the year.

Coir Industry

1015. In view of the vast scope for the development of Coir Industry in the State, the Department has taken up various schemes in conformity with the pattern of financial assistance available from the Government of India, for the proper development of the Coir Industry through Co-operative organisations.

1016. The Udipi Coir Co-operative Society, Malpe, the Ullal Coir Co-operative Society, Ullal and the Sri Rangaswamy Coir Co-operative Society, Ramanagar, which were given financial assistance during 1957-58, continued functioning during the year.

1017. Besides the above, the Kurupet Coir Workers Co-operative Society, Kanakarapura, was also given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5,000 as loan and Rs. 1,200 as grant during the year.

1018. The Coir expert visited various coir centres in the State and rendered technical advise and guidance. The four societies mentioned above for whom financial assistance was given are manufacturing coir yarn, ropes, foot rugs and mattings to cater to the needs of the local public.

(v) Mines and Geology.

1019. There was continued depression in the Manganese trade during the year, and nearly 90 per cent of the Manganese mines were closed down. The iron ore trade, however, flourished well and the production during the year was nearly double that of the previous year.

1020. The export trade of iron ore arranged by the State Trading Corporation through West Coast Ports of the State during the previous year, made a steady progress

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and during the year about 2,43,900 tons of iron ore were shipped as against a quantity of 43,668 tons shipped during the previous year.

1021. *Mineral Concessions*:—The following statement shows the number of mining leases, prospecting licenses, certificates of approval and quarrying licenses current during the year:—

Particulars	1957–58	1958–59
(1) Certificate of Approval ...	512	524
(2) Mining Leases ...	368	418
(3) Prospecting Licenses ...	87	49
(4) Quarrying Licenses ...	902	935
(5) Quarrying Leases (Gulbarga) long term of 20 years	6	6
(6) Quarrying Leases—short term 1 to 5 years	20	20

1022. *Mineral Production*:—The mineral production for the calendar year 1958 was as follows:—

Metals

(1) *Chromite*:—Restrictions regarding export of Chrome ore continued except in certain cases of low grade ore which were governed by issue of permits. Fresh licenses and leases for exploitation of Chromite were not granted during the year.

The total quantity of Chromite ore produced during the year amounted to 4,446·75 (6,498·00) tons of the value of Rs. 1,97,764 (Rs. 3,24,900).

(2) *Gold and Silver*:—The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced in the State and their value during the calendar year 1958:—

(i) Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings:

(a) Gold	Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Mines ...	43,586	1,29,48,000
Champion Reef Mines ...	50,522	1,50,69,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	56,673	1,68,55,000
Total ...	1,50,781	4,48,71,000

The production of gold in the year 1957 was 1,79,196 ounces of the value of Rs. 5,13,77,248.

(b) Silver	Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Mines ...	8,170	15,900
Champion Reef Mines ...	8,738	19,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	4,018	20,300
Total ...	10,921	55,200

The production of silver in the year 1957 was 13,398 ounces of the value of Rs. 55,772.

(ii) Hatti Gold Mines :

	Ounces	Rupees
(a) Gold	13,295·454	39,83,036—05
(b) Silver	1,048·57	4,666—14

The production of Gold and Silver in Hatti Gold in the year 1957 was 15,908·980 ounces of the value of Rs. 45,61,016·45 and 1,249·70 ounces of the value of Rs. 5,231·10, respectively.

(3) *Iron Ore* :—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 7,52,998·05 (3,73,809) tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,32,432 tons of ore, valued at Rs. 22,88,718 was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tanigebyle Mines in Chickmagalur District worked by the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and directly used in the blast furnace.

The remaining quantity of 6,20,566·05 tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

(4) *Manganese Ore* :—There has been a slight decrease in the production of manganese ore in the private sector due to adverse market condition for this ore. The total production from all the districts amounted to 2,53,444·67 (3,52,150) tons and excepting a quantity of 39,867 tons consumed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and by the Ferro-Manganese Plant at Dandeli, the remaining quantity was exported outside India.

1023. The following statement shows the production of industrial minerals and their value during the year :— Non-Metals

	1957		1958	
	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
Asbestos ...	177	24,780	144	21,600
Beryl ...	31·1	15,525	32	16,000
Bauxite ...	...	...	429	6,435
Calcite ...	...	...	6 5	195
Corundum ...	...	...	59	11,8.0
Dolomite ...	3,200	60,864	4,500	81,000
Feldspar ...	1,704	34,080	605	12,100
Fireclay ...	...	...	8,308·75	80,269
Graphite ..	350	17,500	126	6,300
Garnet ...	...	...	30	3,000
Kaolin ...	23,489	2,17,659	26,655·50	3,79,140
Kyanite ...	...	...	11·50	2,300
Limestone ...	868,957	35,38,765	878,105	18,15,702
Magnesite ...	1,004	20,080	2,148	32,220
Mica ...	1·75	924	5·15	600
Ochres ...	500	5,000	300	3,000
Ordinary Clay ...	...	..	19 771	69,198
Quartz ...	11,333	80,049	14,411	1,02,646
Red Oxide ...	2,314	25,150	12,835	67,213
Red Earth ...	162·5	1,625	387	9,370
Soapstone ...	126	37,8.0	170	51,0 0
Staurolite ...	...	...	1 5	150
Total ...		40,79,801		27,71,238

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1024. *Building Materials* .—From the granite quarries there was a production of 31,87,506 (32,19,152) c.ft. of building materials during the year valued at Rs. 5,97,657 (Rs. 6,00,000).

1025. A total quantity of 1,34,53,723 sq. ft. of stone slabs were produced from the quarries near Wadi and other places in the Gulbarga District, the value of the material being Rs. 10,93,701.

1026. The total value of minerals produced during 1958 in the State including gold and silver was Rs. 6,93,35,880 as against Rs. 7,88,96,253 during 1957.

Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan

1027. The scheme relating to "Exploration of Sulphide Ore in Chitradurga District" which was undertaken during the year 1956-57 was continued during 1958-59.

1028. The exploratory work carried out during the previous years was continued both at Ingaldhal and Kallehadlu areas. The sum of Rs. 70,000 provided for the year has been fully utilised.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Department

1029. The revenue for the year 1958-59 under the heads royalty, rent, etc., aggregated to Rs. 21,38,638 as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 18,00,000. The expenditure was Rs. 4,37,752 against the Budget allotment of Rs. 5,29,000. The revenue noted above does not include the realisations by the Board of Mineral Development, the Royalty on gold from Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the Mining Revenue collections by the Forest Department in respect of the four former districts of Bombay. The details of Mining Revenue for the year 1958-59 compared to those of previous year are furnished below :—

	1957—58	1958—59
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Department ...	23,51,119	21,38,638
Board of Mineral Development ...	12,00,607	15,13,577
Mining Revenue from the Districts of Bombay Karnatak collected as Forest Revenue ...	11,68,168	8,81,452
Total ...	47,19,894	45,33,667

1030. Including the royalty on gold amounting to about Rs. 21·54 lakhs, the total receipt by way of royalty on minerals and other items of mining revenue amounted to about Rs. 67 lakhs.

1031. The Demand, Collection and Balance in respect of mining revenue collected for the former State of Mysore with the revenue realised from the Bellary District are furnished below :—

Total Demand including Opening Balance (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
21,62,952·60	15,75,910·82	5,87,041·78

1032. The Department attended also to other technical works of mineral survey, prospecting and drilling under the routine programme during the year.

(vi) Textiles.

COTTON HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1033. After the State Reorganisation, the number of Handlooms and the number of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies have increased. The three Apex Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies organised for catering to the needs of the Handloom Weavers in Cotton, Silk and Wool in the State were :—

1. Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Mysore Provincial Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.

1034. During 1958-59, as against a budget provision of Rs. 45·40 (Rs. 54·53) lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 43·73 (Rs. 49·28) lakhs was incurred for the development of Handloom Industry.

1035. A total expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs was incurred during the year towards rebate on sale of handloom cloth. Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth

1036. Two Mobile Vans were functioning during the year for sale of cloth in Shandies and interior parts. The average sales during the year was about Rs. 3,500 per month. Moblie Vans.

1037. The four pattern making factories established in the State under the Mil Cess Fund Scheme were continued Pattern Making Factories

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during the year and the factories evolved about 300 new patterns.

Training of Weavers

1038. A training scheme to train 30 weavers was taken up at the close of the year and 21 weavers were admitted for training in the Pattern Making Factories and the Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

Housing Colony.

1039. Schemes for establishing four housing colonies were sanctioned and the Housing Board has been entrusted with the construction of these colonies.

Central Depots.

1040. The two central depots established under the Cess Fund Schemes were continued during the year. These depots continued to store and supply yarn and accessories to Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Calendering and Finishing Plant.

1041. Sanction was accorded for establishing a calendering and finishing plant. The loan of Rs. 1·51 lakhs and the grant of Rs. 76,000 for purchase of machinery and erecting buildings have been placed at the disposal of the Karnatak Calendering and Finishing Co-operative Association, Hubli.

Loan towards Share Capital.

1042. A loan of Rs. 1·49 lakhs, which was sanctioned during the year for bringing into co-operative fold 740 weavers who were not within co-operatives, has been drawn by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for being made available to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, for admitting new members.

Supply of Improved Appliances.

1043. A grant of Rs. 1·83 lakhs has been drawn as grant-in-aid during the year by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for the purchase and supply of improved appliances.

Opening of Small Emporia.

1044. In addition to continuing 75 sales depots opened under the Cess Fund schemes, sanction was accorded during the year for opening 30 small depots attached to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and six big depots.

Dye Houses

1045. In addition to 30 dye houses already started, sanction was accorded during the year for opening 20 new dye houses.

Participation in Share Capital of Spinning Mills.

1046. The amount of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Government as loan during 1957-58 for participation in the Share Capital of Karnatak Spinning Mills was invested in the shares of the Mills during the year.

1047. The Government of India had sanctioned during the year the scheme for installing 2,000 powerlooms in the Co-operative Handloom Sector at a total cost of Rs. 62 lakhs. The first instalment of the loan has been drawn by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for implementing the scheme.

WOOL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1048. A sum of Rs. 15,625 has been sanctioned by the Government of India during the year for running six Marketing Depots established at (1) Bangalore, (2) Virajpet, (3) Sirsi, (4) Shimoga, (5) Sagar, and (6) Chickmagalur, and out of which an expenditure of Rs. 89,000 was incurred.

1049. These depots are helping the clearance of stock of kamblies produced in Primaries of the State and thus provide marketing facilities to the products of the State.

1050. In addition to these depots, there is a central depot at Bangalore established in 1956-57 which is also getting central assistance.

1051. To facilitate admission of weavers into co-operative fold, the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 21,875 towards 87½ per cent of share value of 1,000 weavers (value of each share is Rs. 25) and this amount was drawn during the year.

SILK HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1052. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was incurred during the year for running two marketing depots one at Bangalore and the other at Davanagere, and also two inter-State depots one at Madhurai and the other at Secunderabad and this expenditure was borne by the Government of India.

1053. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was incurred during the year for running the Silk Central Depot in Bangalore.

1054. A loan of Rs. two lakhs towards the working capital for production at Rs. 500 per weaver for 400 weavers was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India and this amount was drawn during the year.

1055. A loan of Rs. 35,000 at Rs. 87·50 nP. per weaver for 400 weavers was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year and the same was drawn before close of the year.

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GOVERNMENT WOOL SPINNING CENTRE, KOLAR.

1056. The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre was started in the year 1939 for the manufacture of superior quality woollen fabrics such as kamblies, hospital rugs, druggets, carpets, mufflers, coatings and shawls in attractive designs.

1057. To meet the need for expanding the Centre, six more fly shuttle looms were added thus bringing the total number of working looms to 15.

1058. To supply carded wool both for spinning in the Centre as well as for distribution to the neighbouring wool spinners, a wool carding machine has been installed.

1059. The production of the Centre during the year was Rs. 52,037 and sales Rs. 50,264.

1060. A sub-centre has also been started at Chennakeshavapur to impart training to the weavers.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

1061. This factory was started in the year 1932.

1062. The present average production of the factory is maintained at 8,000 yards per month. During the year, the factory produced 88,255 yards of silk fabrics valued at Rs. 12,23,583 as against the sales to the tune of Rs. 11,15,529 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 64,431.

ISSUE OF ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORT OF ART SILK.

1063. Nearly 80 per cent of powerloom and handloom units in Mysore State are engaged in the manufacture of art silk fabrics for which there is demand both within and outside the State.

1064. Essentiality certificates are issued to the following class of actual users.

1. Handloom Units, 2. Powerloom Units,
3. Throwing Units, 4. Ribbon Manufactures.

1065. The C. I. F. value of art silk recommended for import during the period April to September 1958 was about Rs. 80,00,000.

1066. Apart from recommending the cases of individual weavers, the Department is recommending the cases of co-operative societies and associations in the State which are catering to the needs of various societies attached to them.

HANDLOOM RESEARCH AND DESIGNING CENTRE, BANGALORE.

1067. The Handloom Research and Designing Centre was started in the year 1952-53 and has been doing useful work since then.

GENERAL.

1068. Sanction was accorded during the year for the implementation of the scheme of installation of 2,000 powerlooms in the Handloom Sector in the State at a total cost of Rs. 62 lakhs. The execution of the scheme will be taken up in the year 1959-60.

(vii) Sericulture.

General

1069. The Sericulture Industry has been assured of tariff protection for a period of five more years from 1st January 1959 and when the various schemes that have been taken up under the Plan Period are continued during 1959-60 and 1960-61, they would have attained a stage in 1961 to yield complete result, when the production of silk would have been maximised, quality further improved, and cost of production also brought down. The estimated production of silk for the past three years is given below.

	Lakhs.
1955–56	17·50
1956–57	18·00
1957–58	18·65
1958–59	19·00

1070. It is expected that before the Plan period ends the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need to import silk from abroad.

Seasons Conditions.

1071. The seasonal conditions during the year were not quite favourable for the silk worm rearing. The rainfall in the sericultural areas of the State was between 19·38 to 55·56 inches, as against 21·92 to 50·27 inches during the previous year.

Market Conditions.

1072. The prices of reeling cocoons during the year ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-25 and Re. 0-90 to Rs. 2-56 per lb., as against Rs. 1-22 to Rs. 2-44 per lb., during the previous year.

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1073. The prices of foreign race seed cocoons ranged between Rs. 3 (Rs. 4) to Rs. 20 (Rs. 19) per 1000 cocoons. The average rate per 1000 cocoons was round about Rs. 10.

1074. Prices of Mysore seed cocoons ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-50 except during the month of April 1958, when the rate had gone up to Rs. 11 per 1000 seed cocoons. The maximum rate reached during the previous year was Rs. 15 per 1000 cocoons.

1075. The prices of silk during the year were as follows :—

1. Filature Silk from Rs. 35-25 per lb. to Rs. 44-85 per lb.
2. Domestic Basin Silk from Rs. 27-50 per lb. to Rs. 37-60 per lb.
3. Charka silk from Rs. 18 per lb. to Rs. 35-50 per lb.

1076. There was heavy accumulation of stocks of silk waste in the State as there was no market for our country's silk waste in the foreign countries. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills also closed down from the month of November 1958 and therefore, there was no off-take of silk waste.

Area under Mulberry.

1077. The area under mulberry at the end of the year was estimated to be 1·70 (1·60) lakhs of acres.

1078. Preparation and supply of high yielding mulberry grafts was continued during the year.

1079. The work in the two Graft Nurseries, one at Kanva and the other at Kollegal was continued during the year. In addition, work connected with the starting of a Graft Nursery at Lalgondanahalli was taken up during the year.

1080. Propaganda was continued to popularise plantation of these grafts by the sericulturists. The grafts were distributed free of cost. Several demonstration graft plots were established at the cost of Government to demonstrate the method of planting and raising the mulberry grafts. Experiments were continued to find out the comparative yield of mulberry leaves with that of local mulberry and the effect of using graft mulberry leaves on silk worm rearings. The results of the experiments indicate that the yield would be much better when graft leaves are used.

1081. The grafts are popular even in the other sericultural States and during the year 23,200 grafts were supplied to Madhya Pradesh and Assam States.

Government Silk Farms and Grainages.

1082. There were 24 Government Silk Farms attached with Mulberry gardens. The area under mulberry in the Government mulberry gardens was continued to be 126·29 acres as in the previous year including demonstration plots and nurseries. The total production of mulberry leaves in these farms was 6·10 lakhs of pounds and the leaves were utilised in the farms for rearing of silk worms mainly for the purpose of production of foreign race seed cocoons. During the year, there was a production of 41 lakhs of foreign race basic seed cocoons and 200 lbs. of cross breed cocoons. The foreign race cocoons were utilised for the preparation of foreign race basic disease free layings in the Grainages attached to these farms.

1083. There were 29 Grainages engaged in the preparation of silk worm disease-free layings, of which 21 Grainages prepared cross breed and foreign race disease-free layings, and eight Grainages prepared only Mysore race disease-free layings. The total production of disease-free layings during the year was as follows :—

			1957-58	1958-59
			lakhs	lakhs
Mysore	...	...	29·71	33·63
Foreign	...	...	8·25	8·18
Cross Breed	...	...	62·48	63·79

1084. The Mysore and foreign race disease-free layings were supplied to seed rearers by these Grainages free of cost and the cross breed disease-free layings for cost.

1085. The Government Farms and Grainages were of great attraction to the visitors and they served as demonstration centres to the people engaged in the field.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

1086. The area under mulberry in the Mysore Seed Campaign area consisting of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur was 3,484-25 (3,353-08) acres. The total output of Mysore Race Cocoons was estimated at 50 (47·29) crores during the year. The disposal of the cocoons produced was as follows :—

(1) Cocoons supplied for seed		1957-58	1958-59
		in lakhs	
(*a*) Government Grainages	...	305	321
(*b*) Aided Grainages	...	848	982
(*c*) Private Grainages	...	1,762	2,041

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(2) Cocoons sold for reeling ... 2·36 lakhs of lbs. 2·86 lakhs of lbs.

1087. There was no occurrence of Pebrine in the area.

1088. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, was continued to be in force in the area.

1089. The scheme of financial assistance to Seed Rearers for sinking wells was continued during the year. A total sum of Rs. 11,750 was paid as subsidy to 47 seed rearers for sinking 47 wells.

Foreign Race Seed Campaign.

1090. The Government Grainages prepared and supplied a quantity of 8·18 (8·25) lakhs of foreign race disease-free layings. There was a total production of 963 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons in the State by both Government farms and private sericulturists.

1091. The Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farm established at Lalgondanahalli continued to work during the year and it produced a quantity of 7·25 lakhs of foreign race basic seed cocoons.

Hill Stations.

1092. The two Hill Stations, one at Biligirirangana Hills and the other at Krishnarajendra Hills, continued to work during the year. The cocoons produced in these two stations were utilised for production of basic foreign race disease-free layings for being reared in the plains for further multiplication.

Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed Seed).

1093. During the year, there were 21 Government Grainages, 232 Aided Grainages (only 190 worked) and over 370 Private Grainages, engaged in the preparation and supply of Industrial seed to the sericulturists.

1094. The production of these were follows:—

	1957-58 lakhs	1958-59 lakhs
Government Grainages ...	62·48	63·79
Aided Grainages ...	257·37	304·40
Total ...	319·85	368·19

1095. The production in private grainages was estimated at 430 lakhs of cross breed layings.

Sericultural Education.

1096. The Sericultural Training School started during the year 1957-58 at Channapatna continued to work during the year. Thirty-one candidates were undergoing training during the year and 40 candidates recruited during

the previous year completed their training during the year In addition to the candidates of this State, seven candidates from outside the State were also trained.

1097. An All-India Training Institute was opened at Mysore by the Central Silk Board during the year. Candidates from different Sericultural States of India have been admitted for training in this Institute.

1098. The training centres in practical Sericulture attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal, Kudige and Belgaum, were continued during the year.

1099. *The Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna.*—Several experiments on different aspects of the Sericultural Industry were conducted in the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Institute.

1100. A total of 2,41,685 grafts by using the scions of the four varieties of Japanese mulberry with the stock of Mysore variety were prepared during the year, out of which 1,26,685 were successful (52·5 per cent). Out of the successful grafts, 1,25,421 grafts were supplied to sericulturists and Government farms free of cost. A number of 17,200 grafts were supplied to other States outside Mysore.

1101. The Central Silk Board extended financial assistance to continue the scheme and a sum of Rs. 17,537-50 was spent on the Nursery during the year.

1102. Arrangements to equip the Institute with modern scientific appliances and precision instruments for conducting experiments were made and the purchase of equipments was almost complete.

1103. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the formation of the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna, and the Government Graft Nursery, Kanva, was Rs. 1,05,221-86 (Rs. 3,31,647-08).

1104. There were 111 (106) propaganda outposts during the year to carry on propaganda on different aspects of the Sericulture Industry. Propaganda

1105. There were eight Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year and only five worked. The three societies at Ganal (Channapatna), Ummathur (Chamarajanagar Taluk) and Nanjegowdanadoddi (Malavalli Taluk), Sericultural Co-operation.

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prepared and distributed 4·19 (3·62) lakhs of disease-free layings.

Seed Legislation.

1106. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, was continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Campaign Areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapura.

A. GOVERNMENT FILATURES.

Work of Filatures in the State.

1107. The following three Government Silk Filatures worked during the year :—

(1) *The Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura.*—The Filature worked with an installed capacity of 200 basins and the average number of basins worked during the year was 143 basins.

The production of silk of different grades was 17,400 (17,918) lbs. and the average cost of production per lb. of good silk was Rs. 46-70 (Rs. 41-84). The Filature sold a quantity of 10,151 (19,840) lbs. of raw silk during the year. The weaving section of the factory worked with 10 handlooms and produced 3,955 (3,094) yards of handloom fabrics. Silk waste obtained during the year was 9,150 (10,840) lbs.

(2) *The Government Silk Filature, Kollegal.*—The Filature worked during the year with an installed capacity of 320 basins and the average number of basins worked during the year was 220. The Filature produced 39,695 (41,414) lbs. of filature silk (including Dupion and Sub-standard) and the silk sold was 29,190 (44,650) lbs. and the production of silk waste was 24,391 (26,397) lbs. The weaving section of the Filature continued to work with 18 handlooms and produced 8,885 (6,704) yards of fabrics.

(3) *The Government Silk Filature, Mysore.*—During the year, out of six factories attached to the Filature, five were working with 420 basins working on an average. There was a total production of 70,632·7 (59,545) lbs. of good silk and 3,135·8 (3,076) lbs. of dupion silk during the year. A quantity of 3,644 lbs. of silk waste was twisted and 4,051 yards of fabrics were manufactured. The factory sold 46,562 (46,445) lbs. of good silk yarn and 6,050 (753) lbs. of dupion during the year.

B. Private Filatures.

1108. The following private filature factories worked during the year :—

(1) Kisan Silk Industries Ltd., Melur, with a production of 8,963 (8,019) lbs. of raw silk.

(2) The Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna, with a production of 7,700 lbs. (April to November 1958) as against 19,408 lbs. during the previous year.

1109. The Mysore Silk Advisory Committee held two meetings during the year and discussed several aspects and gave valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Sericulture Industry. Mysore Silk Advisory Committee.

1110. The Silk Conditioning and Testing House continued to work during the year and 1,267 samples of raw silk were tested. Silk Conditioning and Testing.

1111. Details of work done in CD and NES Blocks were as follows :— Work done in the CD and NES Blocks.

Area under mulberry in the Block area		84,450 acres
Number of Sericultural villages	...	1,362
Number of Sericultural families	...	36,733
Supply of Disease-free layings :—		
Mysore ...	...	16·94 lakhs
Foreign ...	...	7·72 ,,
Cross ...	...	291·14 ,,
Supply of mulberry grafts	...	2,53,497
Estimated production of		
Silk ...	...	9,37,850 pounds
Silk waste ...	...	4,36,215 ,,

1112. The receipts and expenditure of the Sericultural Department during the year were Rs. 4,46,395 (Rs. 3,35,922) and Rs. 16,91,948 (Rs. 17,70,289), respectively. Expenditure

Progress of the plan in 1958-59 in respect of Sericulture in the State

1113. The Department of Sericulture had 33 schemes during the Second Five Year Plan for the development of the Industry costing in all Rs. 80 lakhs. During 1958-59, a total sum of Rs. 11,84,466 has been spent out of the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs allotted for the year, thereby bringing the total amount of money spent till the end of Third Year of the Second Plan Period to Rs. 42·291 lakhs. Development Schemes of the Department.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

1114. Excepting two schemes which were entirely financed with State's resources, the rest have had grants and loans from the Central Silk Board. The two schemes that came under the Plan Schemes and taken up with State's resources were (1) implementation of the Legislation Act of 1952, and (2) starting of 120 aided grainages.

1115. The production of filature silk was 1·48 (1·45) lakhs and production of domestic basin silk was 2·00 (1·91) lakhs. The total quantity of protected silk worm seed supplied during the year has consequently increased to 424·50 lakhs as against 336·32 lakhs in the previous year. Similarly, production of foreign and native cocoons have improved in quality and increased in quantity. The number of charkas have been brought down by nearly 1,000 to 4,000 now and the number of domestic basins producing silk comparable to filature grade have increased from 900 to 1,944.

1116. For marketing of silk without any difficulty for the silk producer, a Silk Marketing Co-operative Society has been established and this is becoming more and more popular with the reelers who are taking full advantage of the presence of the society.

Conclusion.

1117. Due to the various schemes that have been implemented it can be said that there is not only improvement in the general quality of the silk produced but also there is an increase in production. The cost of manufacture also has been kept at as low a level as possible. It is expected that before the plan period ends the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need to import silk from abroad.

1118. The State continued to be the foremost State in production of Mulberry Silk in India, producing nearly 80 per cent of the total silk production in India.

(viii) Rural Industrialisation.

1119. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

1120. Out of a budget allotment of Rs. 15·00 (Rs. 17·00) lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4·39 (Rs. 13·07) lakhs

was spent during the year for implementation of the Scheme.

1121. The 401 Village Group Units formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, one for each Revenue Hobli with Village Group Development Committee, were continued with the Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, one for each unit.

1122. There were 49 Extension Officers (Industries) and 25 Industrial Supervisors in the ten districts of old Mysore State looking after the work in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks and in the non-C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks, respectively.

Rural Industrial Financing Bank.

1123. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, continued to function with 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and five Urban Industrial Co-operative Societies affiliated to it. A sum of Rs. 106·83 (Rs. 120·00) lakhs stood as working capital at the end of the year.

1124. A sum of Rs. 27·70 (Rs. 39·27) lakhs was disbursed as loans in respect of 2,506 (8,002) units during the year.

1125. The total amount of loans disbursed for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries from the inception of the Bank to end of March 1959 was Rs. 134·91 lakhs in respect of 24,566 cases.

1126. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have enrolled 4,033 (11,661) fresh members during the year and collected a sum of Rs. 1·21 lakhs as share amount. The total number of shareholders enrolled to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and share amount collected from the inception of the Scheme being 1,59,937 and Rs. 38,79,810, respectively.

1127. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have also taken up the village industries sponsored by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in the C.D. and N.E.S. area.

1128. A sum of Rs. 2·095 (Rs. 5·67) lakhs has been granted as loan and grant to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, for starting village industries like manufacture of soap from the non-edible oil, cottage match industries, handpounding of rice industries, village tanning, village oil industries, Ambar Charaka and Khadi.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

1129. The organisation of the Industrial Craft Societies was also taken under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to bring the scattered village artisans under the co-operative fold and provide them with the required assistance.

1130. By persuasion and the financial aid provided under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that 52,605 Industrial Units were freshly started, continued and expanded during the year. It is also estimated that a capital of about Rs. 306·09 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 1,02,121 persons. It is also estimated that Rs. 1,280·68 lakhs worth of goods have been produced by industrial units.

1131. The working of the Scheme was satisfactory during the year and the Government also extended the jurisdiction of the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to the integrated districts of the new State of Mysore.

(IX) Posts and Telegraphs.

1132. There were 3,227 post offices and 361 telegraph offices in the State at the end of 31st March 1959. There are at present 96 public call offices existing in the State.

1133. Certain additional Mail Motor Services were also introduced in some places in the State besides opening several new letter boxes in villages.

(X) Labour.

General

1134. As before, the Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore; Regional Provident Fund Commissioner; Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore; Chief Conciliation Officer in the State; Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1923; and the Director, National Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Scheme in the State.

The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

1135. There were 350 (339) Trade Unions at the beginning of the year and during the year 69 (75) Trade Unions were registered making a total of 419 (414) Trade Unions. Of these, 14 (64) Trade Unions were either dissolved or cancelled, leaving a balance of 405 (350) Trade Unions at the close of the year.

1136. As usual, the Trade Unions continued to submit their annual returns.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

1137. According to Section 2 (c) of the Act, all the industrial establishments which employ more than 100 workers will have to file their Standing Orders for certification. As a result of this, 321 (318) industrial concerns have come under the purview of this Act.

1138. Nine industrial concerns filed their Standing Orders during the year which brought the total to 44 including 35 pending at the beginning of the year. Of which, two Standing Orders were certified, leaving a balance of 42 to be certified at the close of the year.

1139. Fifteen Standing Orders were pending certification under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. No Standing Orders were certified during the year.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1140. Out of 1,077 (485) disputes taken on the file during the year, 982 (417) disputes were disposed of, leaving 95 (68) cases pending at the close of the year.

1141. *Strikes and Lock-outs.*—During the year, 69 strikes and 62 lockouts were reported as a result of which 8,589 workers were affected by strikes and 7,762 by lock-outs. The total number of man-days lost as a result of strikes amounted to 77,730. The main reason adduced for these strikes and lock-outs related to reinstatement of workers, grant of bonus, victimisation, non-implementation of the terms of awards, non-payment of wages, change in working hours, etc.

1142. *Lay-offs.*—There were five lay-offs during the year resulting in 7,938 workers being involved. The main reason for this lay-off is reported to be shortage of raw materials, break down in power, etc.

1143. *Public Utility Service.*—The following industrial concerns were declared as Public Utility concerns:—

1 Air Transport Service carried on by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

2 The Bangalore Transport Service of the Government Road Transport Services.

3 Transport Industry for the carriage of goods by land carried on by the Bangalore Transport Service of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

1144. As usual, the Inspectors of Factories in the State continued to administer the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act within their respective jurisdictions.

Payment of Wages Act.

1145. These inspectors continued to insist on the employers' maintaining the prescribed registers under the Act as before.

Minimum Wages Act.

1146. The question of revision of rates of minimum wages fixed in respect of the Scheduled Employments was under the consideration of Government, who were pleased to constitute Minimum Wages Committees consisting of the representatives of both employers and employees and individual members in respect of the following scheduled industries during the latter part of January 1959 and these Committees started functioning.

1	Employment in Local Authorities,	
2	Do	Plantations,
3	Do	Public Motor Transport,
4	Do	Tobacco (including Bidi Making) Manufactury.
5	Do	Rice, Flour and Dhal Mills,
6	Do	Construction or Maintenance of Road or Building operations, Stone breaking and Stone crushing operations.
7	Do	Tanneries and Leather Manufactury,
8	Do	Agriculture.

Shops and Establishment Act, 1948.

1147. The provisions of the Act are being properly and effectively enforced by the Inspectors appointed under the Act in their respective jurisdictions.

1148. In 242 cases, settlement was brought about by the enforcing authorities and in 646 cases prosecutions were launched, out of which convictions were obtained in 271 cases.

Collection of Statistics Act, 1935 and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

1149. Statistics pertaining to attendance, hours of work, earnings, absenteeism, etc., both in respect of plantations and registered factories are being collected and compiled every quarter by the Department.

1150. During the year, 1,487 returns from the Registered Factories, 437 returns from plantations were accepted and consolidated statements were sent to Labour Bureau, Simla. The total number of factories and plantations from whom these returns were expected was 2,110 and

602, respectively. In addition, the labour absenteeism reports received from the several factory managements on a voluntary basis are being compiled and sent to Labour Bureau, Simla.

1151. The Department continued to collect the agricultural wage statistics every month from the villages through the Village Officers and Tahsildars and the consolidated statement of these statistics are being sent every month to the Economic and Statistics Advisor, Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Collection of Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1152. The Department continued to evince keen interest in the upliftment of social and economic life of the labour folk with the kind co-operation of the managements. Labour Welfare Measures.

1153. Recreational and other amenities such as reading room, sports, gymnasium, library, indoor games, journals, tailoring, etc., were provided to the workers by the Department through Labour Welfare Centres. There were 11 such Welfare Centres in different parts of the State.

1154. The Labour Welfare Centre at Sevashram, Bangalore and the Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore, and Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore, which are run by private enterprise, continued to receive grants-in-aid from Government through this Department.

1155. Nearly 10 Co-operative Societies have been organised in several factories in the State during the year under the scheme in the Second Five Year Plan in order to afford relief to the industrial workers who are indebted to money-lenders to get the loan at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis.

1156. In order to guide the working class by means of audio-visual methods through exhibition of films under improved methods of increasing productivity, safety measures, training-within-industry, etc., the Department organised 23 film shows which attracted more than 12,000 people, mostly working class.

1157. The problem of workers' education having assumed a paramount importance, the Government of India have programmed to open ten Workers' Education Centres in important industrial centres in India under the Second Five Year Plan. One such Centre has already been started and is functioning at Bangalore. A thirteen-week Workers' Education Scheme.

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course has been devised and important subjects dealing with labour matters are taught. The first batch consisting of 30 trainees completed the first course on the 17th October, 1959, and the second course has since been started.

1158. As heretofore, the Department participated in the Congress Exhibitions held at Bangalore and also at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, during the year, wherein charts, models and other exhibits were displayed.

Conclusion.

1159. The labour conditions continued to be generally peaceful and normal during the year.

1160. One of the notable events of the Department was the Industrial Truce arrived at between the workers and the managements in several factories in the State.